IN THE CLAIMS:

Please amend the claims as follows:

1-22. (Cancelled)

23. (Currently amended) A method for the generation of HLA-haploidentical antigen presenting cells for the treatment of tumor diseases in a patient comprising the following steps:

- providing antigen-presenting cells from a semi-allogeneic donor which are HLA-haploidentical with respect to those of the patient, wherein HLA-haploidentical antigen-presenting cells have class I and class II molecules in common with the patient;
- introducing proteins and/or peptides, or RNA or DNA or cDNA encoding said proteins and/or peptides into the HLA-haploidentical antigen-presenting cells, wherein said proteins and/or peptides are overexpressed in tumor cells or are obtained from autologous tumor cells, wherein said proteins and/or peptides, or RNA or DNA or cDNA encoding said proteins and/or peptides, are obtained from several different tumor cell lines.

24. (Cancelled)

25. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 23 characterized in that first RNA from tumor cells is reverse transcribed into cDNA, the cDNA is amplified by means of PCR and subsequently the cDNA is transcribed into RNA.

26. (Currently amended) A method for the generation of HLA-haploidentical antigen presenting cells for the treatment of tumor diseases in a patient comprising the following steps:

- providing antigen-presenting cells from a semi-allogeneic donor which are HLA-haploidentical with respect to those of the patient, wherein HLA-haploidentical antigen-presenting cells have class I and class II molecules

in common with the patient, wherein antigen-presenting cells of two different HLA-haploidentical individuals are used; and

- introducing proteins and/or peptides, or RNA or DNA or cDNA encoding said proteins and/or peptides into the HLA-haploidentical antigen-presenting cells, wherein said proteins and/or peptides are overexpressed in tumor cells or are obtained from autologous tumor cells, wherein said proteins and/or peptides, or RNA or DNA or cDNA encoding said proteins and/or peptides, are obtained from several different tumor cell lines.

27-32. (Cancelled)

33. (Currently amended) A method of treatment of tumor diseases in a patient comprising administering to said patient a therapeutically effective amount of semi-allogeneic HLA-haploidentical antigen presenting cells into which proteins and/or peptides or RNA or DNA or cDNA encoding said proteins and/or peptides have been introduced, wherein HLA-haploidentical antigen-presenting cells have class I and class II molecules in common with the patient, and wherein said proteins and/or peptides are overexpressed in tumor cells or derived from autologous tumor cells, and wherein said proteins and/or peptides, or RNA or DNA or cDNA encoding said proteins and/or peptides, are obtained from several different tumor cell lines.

34. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 33 characterized in that said HLA-haploidentical antigen-presenting cells are used for the treatment of tumors comprising: carcinomas, tumors of the hematopoietic system, mesenchymal tumors, epithelial tumors, ectodermal tumors, and embryonic tumors from undifferentiated tissue.

35. (Currently amended) A method of treatment of tumor diseases in a patient comprising administering to said patient a therapeutically effective amount of

semi-allogeneic HLA-haploidentical antigen presenting cells into which proteins and/or peptides or RNA or DNA or cDNA encoding said proteins and/or peptides have been introduced, wherein HLA-haploidentical antigen-presenting cells have class I and class II molecules in common with the patient, wherein HLA-haploidentical antigen-presenting cells of two different HLA-haploidentical individuals are used; and wherein said proteins and/or peptides are overexpressed in tumor cells or derived from autologous tumor cells, and wherein said proteins and/or peptides, or RNA or DNA or cDNA encoding said proteins and/or peptides, are obtained from several different tumor cell lines.

36. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 35 characterized in that RNA is employed which has been reverse transcribed from autologous tumor cells into cDNA, the cDNA has been amplified by means of PCR and subsequently the cDNA has been transcribed into RNA.

37. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 33 characterized in that said HLA-haploidentical antigen-presenting cells are applied by the intravenous, subcutaneous or intramuscular route.

38. (Previously presented) The method of claim 23, wherein, into the HLA-haploidentical antigen-presenting cells, proteins and/or peptides or RNA or DNA or cDNA, respectively, encoding said proteins and/or peptides have been introduced in recombinant form.

39. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 23 characterized in that RNA or DNA or cDNA is introduced into the HLA-haploidentical antigen-presenting cells which encodes tumor-defined antigens, wherein the tumor-defined antigens are antigens overexpressed in the tumor cells.

40. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 23 characterized in that said antigen-presenting cells are dendritic cells or macrophages.

41. (Cancelled)

42. (Currently amended) The method according to claim [[41]] 33 wherein pooled cRNA from two or three different tumor cell lines is introduced into the HLA-haploidentical antigen-presenting cells.

43. (Cancelled)

44. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 34, wherein the carcinomas are selected from the group consisting of ovarian, mammary and renal cell carcinomas, the tumor cells of the hematopoietic system are selected from the group consisting of leukemias and lymphomas, the mesenchymal tumors are sarcomas, the ectodermal tumors are melanomas, and/or the cells of embryonic tumors from undifferentiated tissue are selected from the group consisting of blastomas and teratomas.

45. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 39, wherein the tumor-defined antigens are selected from the group consisting of oncogenes, proteins providing a growth advantage to the tumor and/or ensuring its survival, cell cycle regulatory proteins, transcription factors, mucins, and proteins involved in the regulation of cell division.

46. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 45, wherein the tumor antigens are HER2/neu, PSMA, WT-I, MUC-I, or telomerase.

47. (Cancelled)

48. (Cancelled)

49. (Cancelled)

Please add the following new claims:

50. (New) A method for the generation of HLA-haploidentical antigen presenting cells for the treatment of tumor diseases in a patient comprising the following steps:
- providing antigen-presenting cells from a semi-allogeneic donor which are HLA-haploidentical with respect to those of the patient, wherein HLA-haploidentical antigen-presenting cells have class I and class II molecules in common with the patient;
- introducing RNA or DNA or cDNA into the HLA-haploidentical antigen-presenting cells, wherein said RNA or DNA or cDNA encodes tumor-defined antigens, wherein the tumor-defined antigens are antigens overexpressed in the tumor cells, wherein the tumor-defined antigens are selected from the group consisting of oncogenes, proteins providing a growth advantage to the tumor and/or ensuring its survival, cell cycle regulatory proteins, transcription factors, mucins, and proteins involved in the regulation of cell division.

51. (New) A method for the generation of HLA-haploidentical antigen presenting cells for the treatment of tumor diseases in a patient comprising the following steps:
- providing antigen-presenting cells from a semi-allogeneic donor which are HLA-haploidentical with respect to those of the patient, wherein HLA-haploidentical antigen-presenting cells have class I and class II molecules in common with the patient, wherein antigen-presenting cells of two different HLA-haploidentical individuals are used; and
- introducing RNA or DNA or cDNA into the HLA-haploidentical antigen-presenting cells, wherein said RNA or DNA or cDNA encodes tumor-defined antigens, wherein the tumor-defined antigens are antigens

overexpressed in the tumor cells, wherein the tumor-defined antigens are selected from the group consisting of oncogenes, proteins providing a growth advantage to the tumor and/or ensuring its survival, cell cycle regulatory proteins, transcription factors, mucins, and proteins involved in the regulation of cell division.

52. (New) A method of treatment of tumor diseases in a patient comprising administering to said patient a therapeutically effective amount of semi-allogeneic HLA-haploidentical antigen presenting cells into which proteins and/or peptides or RNA or DNA or cDNA encoding said proteins and/or peptides have been introduced, wherein HLA-haploidentical antigen-presenting cells have class I and class II molecules in common with the patient, and wherein said proteins and/or peptides are overexpressed in tumor cells or derived from autologous tumor cells, and wherein said HLA-haploidentical antigen-presenting cells are administered by the intravenous, subcutaneous or intramuscular route.

53. (New) A method of treatment of tumor diseases in a patient comprising administering to said patient a therapeutically effective amount of semi-allogeneic HLA-haploidentical antigen presenting cells into which proteins and/or peptides or RNA or DNA or cDNA encoding said proteins and/or peptides have been introduced, wherein HLA-haploidentical antigen-presenting cells have class I and class II molecules in common with the patient, wherein HLA-haploidentical antigen-presenting cells of two different HLA-haploidentical individuals are used; and wherein said proteins and/or peptides are overexpressed in tumor cells or derived from autologous tumor cells, and wherein said HLA-haploidentical antigen-presenting cells are administered by the intravenous, subcutaneous or intramuscular route.